WHAT HE THINKS OF THE POLITICAL CON- In some of the States such movements have DITION OF THE STATE.

He Arraigns Scott and the Ring.

"WINCHESTER RIFLE LAW."

MR. DUNCAN HEARTILY SUPPORTS THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

The following interesting and pregnant letter is addressed by the Hon. B. Odell Duncan. the United States Consul at Naples, to a Republican citizen of Charleston. It is proper to say that Mr. Duncan, a native of Newberry District in this State, is well known in and out of the Republican party as a gentleman of culture and unimpeachable integrity. The high estimation in which he was held was, we may say, the cause of his appointment by President Grant to the important position which he now

NAPLES, April 23, 1870. My Dear Sir-It was certainly not my intention to have delayed writing to you so long. But I have been kept so exceedingly busy during the winter, as to be compelled to neglect many friends and much writing that I intended to have done before now. The position I hold has not been a sinecure thus far, but on the contrary, much labor and poor pay.

I see, however, the political contest is be ginning to grow warm in South Carolina, and, as a good Carolinian, I feel most deeply interested in the result. A desire to exchange ideas with my political as well as personal friends in whom I have confidence, prevents me from longer silence with you. I have followed with great interest, and as carefully as events in our State. The result has generally then I could see a ray of hope, when an upright and able judge was put on the bench, or when those swindling railroad schemes were defeated. But the general character of our Legislature, and of the legislation Columbia during the winter has certainly not been such as to inspire one with confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, or even ordinary honesty of those at present controlling the State government and the "Radical" party in South Carolina. Their action has been such that I do not see what reason any class of our people can have for sustaining them. Every property-owner, of course, has most just reason for complaint of the heavy expenditures and consequently high taxes, unless he be in some way connected with the government so as to regain corruptly more than he has to pay. Our good Governor, for instance, and some of the other State officials, will not complain of their taxes while they have such a control of the Legislature as to be able to make or unmake the market for State or railroad bonds at pleasure, and thus gain many times over the amount of their taxes. At a time when it should have been the prime object of any party to reduce the expenses of the government to the very lowest figures possible, our "Radical" friends have made them far above what they were at any former period, when the State was in a most prosperous condition, and our legislators most unreasonably lavish. Nor do I see that anyas been done to allevia of our laboring classes. Our legislators seem to have been too ignorant to know that when the industry and prosperity of a country is disturbed, it is always the poorer classes who suffer most. Their action has generally been such as to prevent a return to a state of peace and quiet, and to foment the bitter feelings hatherto existing. This course may prove beneficial to certain corrupt demagogue politicians, who can hope to remain above the surface only in times of excitement, but it will certainly prove most calamitous to our poorer classes, whom they pretend specially to repre-

When some of us united with the newlyformed Republican party in South Carolina, it was because we were convinced that both justice and good policy required the civil and political equality of all classes. Justice required it, to enable the colored people to defend their rights at the ballot-box. Good policy required it, to put an end to the conflict with the National Government. This idea of civil and political equality was and is still, the fundamental principle of the Republican party, and is as fully endorsed by me to-day as when I first united with the party in South Carolina. But while I have seen no reason to change my views on this fundamental principle, I admit that I have been at least more vividly impressed at the facility with which corrupt, ignorant, self-seeking adventurers can control a mass of ignorant voters unaccustomed to political life.

No one can regret more sincerely than I do that the Republican party and the State Government have fallen into such hands as they have. No one can regret more than I do the frequent violations of law by our executive officers while pretending to defend the law. No one could be more shocked than I was at hesting of our Chief Magistrate publicly proclaiming Winchester rifles the best law for a great commonwealth. And no one would more heartily unite with any honest effort to rescue both our party and our State Government from the clutches of those who now con-

should be violently assailed for desertion of party. But while I admit the necessity of parties in free governments, I do not admit that my first allegiance is due to any party. It should be the prime duty of any government or any party to promote the general welfare of the people. And whenever a party or government becomes too corrupt, or from other causes fails to do this. It is high time that good citizens should unite to substitute something better. The Radical party in South Carolina has clearly shown that, with its present organization and leaders, it does not govern for the good of the people and the general prosperity of the State. Then it should be abandoned, or

very "radically" changed. I am glad to observe that the press of the State seems generally to have come up to the good Republican principles of "equality in the eyes of the law" for all classes, honesty and capacity in office, &c. These are principles to which good Republicans will certainly not object. If they are bona fide on the part of our former antagonists, I can see no good reason why good Republicans should not unite with the in order to rescue the government from the hands of those at present ruling the State

for its ruin. It will not be an abandonment of the principles of our party, but only a union with our former foes who accept our principles and join us to rescue the State from corrupt and incapable hands.

But very great care should be taken in a movement of this kind not to be humbugged. been a mere "sham." In Virginia it may be considered a grand success. But in Tennessee it seems to have resulted in throwing the government into the hands of the "irreconcilable" Democracy. The same would doubtless have been the result in Mississippi and Texas had it succeeded. Rather than have such a result in South Carolina, it would be better to suffer still longer the evils of the present government. Our experience of the old Democracy has not been such as to make us trust too implicitly to simple professions. Before consenting to support the "Citizens' party," we should know something of the men who are are to be put forward by that party as their standard bearers. As the condition of our support, we should require to have men who can be trusted to maintain the principles the party professes; not the old Democratic eaders coming torward in new garments the Republican party in South Carolina, elect. honest, intelligent, capable and patriotic men, both white and colored, both Northern and House adjourned until Tuesday Southern born. We have in our Legislature a few who have stood out boldly and fearlessly in defence of the interests and honor of the State, and against the tide of corruption by which they were surrounded. We have, even in our State government, two or three such men, finely educated, able and honest, who would ornament any government. These men have had to suffer with the worst members of their party for the defence of principles which our former opponents now seem perfectly ready to admit. They have been thoroughly tried and found true on all occasions. If the "Citizens' party" wishes us to believe it is acting in good faith, such men must not be neglected, but must have a prominent part in the new movement. Let us have no odious distinctions on account of place of birth or color possible at this great distance, the course of of the skin. We want Northern men, Northern capital and Northern energy to come into been disappointment and grief. Now and the country to assist in developing its resources.

It is the interest of all who desire quiet and the prosperity of the State, that the two races should live together harmoniously; and it is as manifestly the interest of the colored as of the white people, that the State should have an economical government, and honest, capable men to administer it. If they can be convinced that their rights will be respected by the "Citizens' party," all who have acquired a little intelligence, or who are already or hope to become property owners, would undoubt edly support such a movement. But if they see men o"known intelligence and integrity of character rejected by this new party, merely because they had advocated the same principles when it was unpopular to do so, they will, very paturally, suspect that the whole movement is intended to get the power out of their hands, and they will consequently ro-

If then, the "Anti-Radical" press and the "Citizens' party" are sincere in their professions, they should not fail to consult honest and capable Republicans about the organization of this new party, and the candidates who are to be put forward for prominent and responsible positions. In the nominations to the Legislature, the colored people should be well represented wherever men of their number can be found with a reasonable amount of intelligence and honesty. In this way the confidence of the best class of colored people may ment be restored to our State. Such a "Citizens' party" I, as a Republican, immovable inmy attachment to the great principles of that party, could heartly support. Very truly your friend, B. O. DUNCAN.

THE WEATHER ANT THE CROPS.

Abbeville.

The Press says: "We were favored on Wednesday last with copious rains, which have re-vived our parched and thirsty fields and

Clarendon.

The Press says: "For several weeks past rain has been needed in this section. The crops are beginning to suffer from the effects of drought, and, unless we are visited with of drought, and, unless we are visite are to showers of rain soon, the consequences are to Since writing the above rain has

about Stateburg on Friday night last."

come in abundance. Samter. The News says: "The drought still contin-nes to afflict us at this time, Tuesday evening. The gardens in town are very much injured by it. Crops early up are doing tolerably well, so far as we have heard; but those planted late have not come up well, and need rain very nuch. We hear that there was a shower

Marlboro'. The Bennettsville Journal says: "During the past three days we have been visited with refreshing showers of rain, which after so long a dry spell as we have had recently, is the sal-vation of the crops and vegetation. Corn and cotton are looking up and has received new im-petus in growth. A slight fall of hall was witnessed on Wednesday.

Union.

The Times says: "We are glad to state that the long drought was ended on Tuesday last, and the faces of our people have shortened about six inches. Our section is now enjoying a delightful season of rain, falling steadily and slowly. If we had been consulted on what kind of a rain was wanted, we should have selected just such as we are now having. We, however, are afraid it has come too late to be of much good to the oat crop; but we are sin-cerely thaukful."

Orangeburg.

The News says: "We had a splendid rain on Wednesday night last, and it has been sprinkling more or less ever since. Our farmers are now looking up with brighter countetenances, and are calculating how much they will make this year. There have been a great deal of fertilizers used in our county this year, and if we have good seasons there will be a larger crop made than has been since the war. The colored people are working well in account The colored people are working well in every part of the county."

Chesterfield.

The Cheraw Democrat says: "So far, the seasons could hardly have been more favorable to the farmers. From the time the cotton first peeped above the ground, until within the last week, there has hardly been a day that the laborer has been kept out of the field on account of the weather. And now, just as he is prepared for rain and begins to need it, it comes, and in a way too that will satisfy the most needy. Corn and cotton are both looking well—the only objection that can be found is that there is not enough of the first planted, and so much of the latter, that prices next fall Chesterfield. and so much of the latter, that prices next fall will not be such as we counted on."

Lancaster. The Ledger says: "After a protracted drought of six weeks, we were favored with a most refreshing season on last Friday. So far as we hear, the rain was general. Cotton is growing finely, and is very promising. As to corn, we cannot speak, but very little being planted in this section. A severe hail storm planted in this section. A severe has sorm visited sections of this county on last Friday, doing considerable damage to the wheat and oat crops. On the plantation of Captain James L. Reid, on Camp Creek, we learn that in some places it was eighteen inches deep, and lay on the ground for several days before melting." WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] WASHINGTON, May 29. At New York, during the month of June, the Treasury Department will sell five millions of gold, and buy eight millions of bonds. A million of gold will be sold on each Wednesday, and two millions of bonds bought on the first, third and fifth Thursdays, and one million on the second and fourth Thursdays.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, May 28. The Senate last night passed many bills affecting the district, including that known as the Territorial bill.

A bill to prevent any municipal employer acting as registration officer passed, with an amendment prohibiting any candidate for office from serving as a judge or commissioner

In the House, a general bill was passed granting pensions to surviving soldlers and sailors of the war of 1812, with amendment including widows who had married before the close of the war.

The bill to reduce internal taxes was taken up and an amendment was added that no nathe sake of getting the power tional banks should be compelled to act as deinto their own hands. We have in pository of public funds longer than they may

After the disposing of several sections, the

EUROPE. Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, May 28. The Spanish Government has ordered a close search for the Englishmen captured by the

brigands near Gibraltar, and have assured the English Ambassador that Spain will refund any ransoms exacted. The manifesto in favor o. Espartero is ex-

pected to-morrow. Prim made a speech in the Cortes caucus in favor of Serrano. The caucus of the Cortes defeated the proposition to invest Serrano with royal attributes

by 22 to 12. It is announced to-day that Prim will resign

unless Serrano assumes regal rank. The French Cable-The Queen's Birth-

day. London, May 28. The French cable failed May 26th between Duxbury and &t. Pierre. The business of the French cable is transmitted by other lines. Vessels have departed to repair the damage. The Oueen's birthday was celebrated with unusual festivities.

Smallpox in French Prisons. PARIS, May 28.

It is now certain that smallpox prevails in St. Pellaigie prison, where Henri Rochefort, and other journalists are imprisoned.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

NORFOLK, May 28. Official returns of the municipal election give John B. Whitebead, Conservative candidate for Mayor, thirty-eight majority. The Conservatives elected twenty-eight ont of the thirty-seven councilmen, and the whole ticket, except commissioner of revenue, keeper of almhouse, inspector of streets and clerk of market. It is understood the Radicals will make an effort to have the election set aside, on the ground of fraud and intimi-

The Conservatives have been much excited to-day over rumors that the commissioners of election, who are now counting the votes, have discovered enough illegal ballots to insure the election of Ellyson. It is certain that a good many marked ballots have been thrown out, but the commissioners decline to give particulars. It is also said the vote in the thrown out. The commissioners have ad-

THE SAMPSON-BOND MATTER.

A Plain Statement of Facts.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, May 28. In the light of the facts telegraphed by your correspondent yesterday, giving the names of the four signers of Sampson's ball bonds-Denny, Frazee, Solomon and Etter-it appears that your correspondent had been misinform ed and misled as to who were the signers.

It will be apparent to all-enemies no less than triends-that in a matter wherein the judicial records must, in a few days, exhibit the facts, your correspondent could not desire to misstate the facts. He desired the opposite. He had the information as coming from one who had certain knowledge at the time, and who knew whether the statement was true or false. Your correspondent followed the best lights before him, and was misled. He was afterwards the first of all parties in giving the names of the signers, and did this as soon as the bond was returned to the clerk of the court. Until that time the county officers, who had official knowledge of these facts, had The Georgetown Radicals Denounce steadily refused to give information to our citizens, members of the press, or others.

Your correspondent has made all the amends in his power-setting the matter right at the earliest moment possible. In doing this, he desires to call attention to a few points.

1. Why all this secresy as to the bonds men May?

2. When the mistake was made of the name of the bondsmen, why were not the true names given then? It was manifestly the best way of correcting the error.

3. When, on the 26th-ten days after the signing of the bond-one of the editorial corps of the Southern Guardian inquired of the trial justice, in whose hands the papers then were, whether Messrs. Scott and Stolbrand were on the bond, why did that officer refuse to give the information? That is to say, since they for refusing to answer a legitimate and courteous inquiry made for the avoiced purpose of doing justice to the two persons mentioned ? The Guardian, of the 28th, says: "Although we stated positively (to the trial justice) that our only intention was to state the fact in our yesterday's sissue as a mat-TON NEWS if they were, all means of information were withheld from us. What may have been the reason for wishing the truth suppressed at that particular juncture we are un-

able to understand." 4. While we-and "we" includes not only your correspondent, but all citizens opposed to the machinations of rings-while we were striving by every means to bring the truth of this matter to light, they, the professed friends of the Governor and his faction, were bent upon concealing this same truth. On which side, then, appears the desire to do equal and exact justice to all parties conTHE STATE SPEAKS.

Meeting at Union Courthouse-Appointment of Delegates.

The Union Times publishes the proceedings of the County Reform Meeting, held at Union Courthouse on Wednesday last:

The convention was organized by calling Mr. Josiah Foster to preside over it, and appointing Mr. Glenn D. Peake as secretary. The chair called on General Wallace to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a few pertinent remarks.

Each township except Draytonville and Goudeysville was represented, in whole or in

On motion of A. H. Aughtry, the chairman was requested to appoint a committee to consist of one from each township, to nominate delegates to represent this county in the State Convention to be held in Columbia on the 15th

of June.

The chair appointed the following 'as said committee: D. A. Thomas, Santuc; W. A. Beaty, Goshen Hill; James Ellis, Unionville; J. W. Sartor, Simsville; Henderson Newton, Jonesville; D. H. Sheldon, Cross Keys; W. H. S. Harris, Pinckneyville; J. H. Williams, Bogansville. There being no representation from Bogansville or Goudeysville, those townships were not represented on the committee. hips were not represented on the committee.
The committee retired to an adjoining room to consult, and on returning reported the fol-lowing nominations: W. H. Wallace, J. E. Lindsey, D. H. Sheldon, T. A. Carlisle, G. D. Peake, W. T. Jeter, James Thomas, M. M.

Peake, W. T. Jeter, James Ajolnas, M. M.
Montgomery, and Daniel Clowney, colored.

General Wallace, according to instructions
om the township meeting, brought to the nolice of the convention the action of Union
Township in forming a Reform Club, and in a
very eloquent and appropriate speech, urged
the importance and necessity of organizing
levilles relate throughout the county. At the similar clubs throughout the county. At the conclusion of General Wallace's remarks, Mr. D. A. Thomas introduced the following:

D. A. Thomas introduced the following:

Resolved, That is the opinion of the members of this convention, it is expedient and imperatively necessary that Reform clubs should be formed in the different townships, at as early day as possible, for the purpose of forwarding the interests of the Reform party of the district.

There being no further business, the conventions are supported in the convention of th There being no further business, the conven-

tion adjourned. Behind the Times-The Old vs. the New Regime.

[From the Columbia Phoenix.] Our contemporary of the Sumter News, who seems to hold that the Press Conference made a fatal error when it suggested to the people of South Carolina that it was time to accept accomplished facts—such as the fact of the Fif-teenth amendment—and to take, as it were, a teenth amendment—and to take, as it were, a new departure in the matter of political movement, says it has taken its stand at the pass of its Thermopylæ, and intimates that right there it will die. Let us beg our contemporary not thus to die. 10es not the News understand that many of those old time sentlments are now discarded in this age of fust men and fast women, fast horses and fast things in general? Take the case of Curtius, who leaped in the yawning gulf that refused to 'shut up' until it should receive the most precious thing in Rome. Why, it is now very generally admitted that he did a very foolish act. To think, too, that he should have carried with him his best guit of armor and his finest horse, and did not have his life incarried with him his best will of armor and his finest horse, and did not have his life insured in the "Piedmont and Arlington," for the benefit of his family? Why, the general sentiment, in this common-sense age, is that Curtius was a foolish fellow, and, did he live now, and were he to do the same thing again, who can doubt but that a New York jury would decide that at the moment just before sometics by charger for the stral less, he was spurring his charger for the fatal leap, he was

non compos mentis.

Take the case of the man who thought in was "glorious to die in arms"—who originated the idea that "it is sweet and honorable to die for one's country." Why, this thing is now exploded—utterly exploded. It is now very generally conceded that it is far better to live for one's country, or rather, we should say, on one's country. "Glorious to die in arms!" Absurd thought. How more glorious to live a politi-ciau in the South, or a member of a railroad

ring, or an officeholder.

Take the case of Cambronne, who is credit-Take the case of Cambronne, who is credited on historic page with the grand reply: "The Old Guard dies, but does not surrender." Victor Hugo says that Cambronne made no such reply—but responded in a word less classical than represented, but not less emphatic. And so we might go on and continue our illustrations, to show that the "dead past must bury its dead." We here therefore that the Surr precinct where the ballot box was stolen, and its dead." We hope, therefore, that the Sumstranger has to say, "at Lacedemon," that the News did die at its Thermopylæ, or if it did dye, dyed its hair only, we will answer for it, that an indulgent public will adjudge its non-immolation as entirely excusable. Let us put our house in order, not to die, but to live.

'SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

At Annapolis, on Saturday, the midshipmen beat the Quaker City Club in the boat race. The shoe and leather trade of Boston raised \$2635 for the Richmond sufferers

The wife of Senator Wilson died at Natick Mass., on Saturday. Eight hundred passengers sailed on Euro

pean steamers from New York on Saturday. A letter from San Domingo states that Cubans captured and shot an agent of Valmesada, with forty followers. Valmesada is a Bayamo, surrounded by Cubans. The entire Democratic judicial ticket wa

elected at Memphis on Saturday. Issac Herekadov, travelling agent for seve ral wholesale houses of St. Louis, proves to be

a defaulter for some \$40,000.

DOWN ON WHITTEMORE.

the Cadetship Broker.

The Georgetown Times publishes, by re quest, the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted with but one dissenting voice by a large and influential meeting of the of Sampson from the 16th until the 27th of Republican party, held in Georgetown on the evening of the 24th instant:

Whereas, The ex-Hor. and Rev. B. F. Whittemore, late member of Congress from the First Congressional District of South Carolina, has been declared by the unanimous vote of the United States House of Representatives, to be unworthy of a seat in that body; and, whereas, the said Whittemore only escaped an actual expulsion by resigning his seat. There-

fere, be it

**Resolved, By the Republican party of Georgetown County, in mass meeting assembled—
1. That having betrayed the trust committed to him, abused the confidence reposed in him, and disgraced the position to which he was exthe information? That is to say, since they alted, for venal and mercenary purposes, he is no longer worthy of the countenance and sup-

port of the Republican party.

2. That his virtual expulsion by a Congress, a large majority of whom were Radical Republicans, is evidence "strong as proofs of Holy Writ," that he was guilty of the disgraceful offences with which he was charged, and that the action of that body was just, and should be sustained by all good Republicans.

fact in our yesterday's sissue as a matter of justice to Messrs. Scott and Stobrand, if their names were not upon the bond, or to confirm the allegation of THE CHARLESin their assertion that the colored people of the south are dupes and victims of unscrupulous and dishonest demagogues, and, therefore, unit to exercise intelligently and properly the rights and privileges of the ballot-box.

4. That we applaud the conduct of the Republican members of the House in rising above party lives to expose and number the crimes.

party lines to expose and punish the crimes and offences of one of its members, and that they are entitled to the cordial thanks of all who have the interest and perpetuity of the Republican party at heart for their manly and natriotic course

patriouc course.

5. That a copy of this preamble and resolu-tions be signed by the president, and counter-signed by the secretary of this meeting and forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Re-presentatives of the United States, with a request that he lay them before that body.

THE CANVASS FOR CONGRESS. DUNN SHOWS UP WHITTEMORE.

The Charge of Theft against the Cadet ship Broker-The Reform Party and

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

the June Convention.

CAMDEN. S. C., May 26. In pursuance of a notice extended through the papers of the State, Captain Thomas C. Dunn, the opponent of Whittemore spoke in this place on the evening of the 24th instant to a mixed audience. There were not more than one hundred and fifty men present, of whom one-third were white.

Captain Dunn proceeded to show that Whit-

emore's statements, that the money which he received for the cadetship was applied to educational purposes, were untrue, by reading the official reports of the superintendent of education, setting forth the number, condition &c., of the schools throughout the State. Re Gerring to the report of the superintendent for Kershaw County, he read that the school-house for colored children was built by funds obtain ed from the Freedman's Bureau, and on a pub lic square belonging to the Town of Camden and that the land had not been bought, bu donated for that purpose. At this point, one of Whittemore's friends rose and stated that the funds had come through Mr. Whittemore. This was true, because Mr. Whittemore had been the agent of the Freedman's Bureau, and therefore, the money had passed through his hands. The official report was sufficient to show that Whittemore's pocket had not suffered in a pecuniary sense by the operation.

The speaker further showed that had Whittemore given funds in aid of education, the

receivers of his charity would have been pro-duced by Whittemore on his trial, to prove the fact; that as the Republicans in Congress had heard the proof of Whittemore's guilt, they heard the proof of whitemores gint, they had unanimously declared him unworthy of a seat among them, and that if the voters of the First Congressional District returned Whittemfore, they would be stuitifying the leaders of their own party, and prove to the world that they preferred to be represented by a man who had been kicked out and disowned by those leaders.

Captain Dunn then went into an examination of Whittemore's character, previous to his arrival in this State, and read a letter from a Mr. Sheppard, of the firm of Morse, Shep-pard & Co., of Boston, Massachusetts, received pard & Co., of Boston, Massachusetts, received sometime in April, confirming the statements made in the newspapers about a year or two ago, that Whittemore had been stealing from his employer, a relation of his in Boston. The letter stated that the writer had called upon Mr. Shaw, the employer of Whittemore, and had had a long conversation with him, in the course of which Mr. Shaw said that these stealings had extended through a number of years, and that the aggregate amount as ascer-tained by the books, was \$5000, but that it may have been a good deal more which the books did not show; that he, Mr. Shaw, had a letter from Whittemore acknowledging the theft, and promising to make it good when he got able so to do; and that the cadetship appointments were held by him, Shaw, in blank, having been sent to him by Whittemore in part payment of the money stolen as above related. The reading of this letter brought several of Whittemore's friends to their feet, and one of them asked "if the letter was post-warked." Central Dura reading to marked." Captain Dunn produced the enve-lope and handed it to the questioner read, "Boston, Mace lope and handed it to the questioner, who read, "Boston, Mass., April —," and the stamp of "Morse, Sheppard & Co." in the corner of it. This brought forth the hearty applianse e who oppose the re-election of the Whittemore, and was very weighty Captain Dunn was asked if he belonged to

Captain Dinn was assed in the belonged to the "Cilizen's party?" He answered that if the gentleman would tell him what was the "Cilizen's party" he might then be able to reply. The "gentleman" said he had been told so, but did not know whether or not his authority was reliable. Captain Dunn informed him that his authority was very unreliable, but asked if the "gentleman" did not believe in the sentiments of the "Press Conference" resolutions, because he could not be a good Republican if he did not. The "gentleman" said he was not prepared to answer that ques resolutions, because he could not be a good Republican it he did not. The "gentleman" said he was not prepared to answer that question. Dunn there said that he could not be expected to reply to questions when the questioner refused or declined to answer his.

At the close of his remarks the adherents of Whittemore made three feeble attempts to cheer, while the rest of the crowd quietly dispersed, the majority being convinced that Whittemore's guilt was conclusively proved,

and that Captain Dunn was an honest Republican, who would legislate for the good of the State. He is hopeful of being elected. On Saturday, the 28th, a mass meeting will be held in Camden to elect delegates to the June Convention. The people are alive to the necessity, and are quite hopeful of partial if not total success.

The call was made in as public and extended

a manner as possible, and signed by many of our most prominent men, besides by some Republicans. The success of the Charleston meeting was a great source of encouragement to the State at large, and it is very probable that the June Convention will be composed of men thoroughly alive to the necessities of the times and anxious to redeem the State. We have been blessed with very good sea

sons lately, and the prospects of a good crop have brightened very much. The cool weather, followed by a drought of six weeks and a great deal of wind, threw the crops back a great deal, but, under these favorable seasons, they begin to thrive again. Kershaw.

HOW TO OBTAIN WHITE IMMI

[From the Columbia Phoenix.] [From the Columbia Phoenix.]

Mr. Hans Aigner, a Prussian, who has been for one and a half years in South Carolina, proposes to fill orders for "settlers, laborers and mechanics," between October 1, 1870, and the 1st January, 1871. Mr. Aigner states that he has made the necessary arrangements in Germany, France, Poland and Galicia, and that in these countries there are "well recommended farm hands," who desire next fall to immigrate to this State, under his direction. He claims to have in Galicia, in particular, an extensive acquillatance and the assistance of influential personages. He calls upon all desirous of obtaining laborers to send their orstrous of obtaining laborers to send their or-ders to him at Georgetown, care of Dr. A. M. Foster. Communicate with him and he will give his terms. Dr. A. M. Foster, a well known citizen of Georgetown, and a member of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, strongly en cultural and Mechanical Society, strongly endorses the claims of Mr. Aigner to the confidence of the public. He says that Mr. Aigner is a very intelligent Prussian, who is in correspondence, on the subject of immigration, with several persons in Prussia—one of them, Prince von Blucher—grand-son of the old Waterloo general of that name. In fine, Dr. Foster expresses his confidence in Mr. Aigner's available to perform all he promises ability to perform all he promises.

We place the matter before the public.

ANOTHER KU-KLUX OUTRAGE.

[From the Sumter News.]

[From the Sumter News.]

On Friday last, at 1 o'clock P. M., quite an exciting affair took place at Emanuel Church, near the depot, in this town.

A large number of the colored people were collected (B. F. Whittemore among them.) to hear speeches and make arrangements for a pienic and Sunday-school celebration.

In the midst of the proceeedings, a shot was suddenly heard, and a ball came flying through the window, and passed near the head of a

he window, and passed near the head of a "school marm" present, who is said to have leaped over three benches at one jump in her excitement. Immediately the crowd rushed out shouting,

kill him! kill him!" "kill him! kill him!"
Proceeding to the pump, about two hundred rards distant, from which the shot came, they found that Tiller, the colored pump-minder,

was the guilty man. It appears that in hand-ling a pistol it was accidentally discharged by him, and so the matter ended. Had Tiller been a white man, it is probable that before this the Radical papers would have sounded through the land the startling news that an attempt had been made in Sunter by the bloody Ku-Klux to murder the whole congregation at Emanuel Church with one pistol

A meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad Com-pany has been called, for June the 2d. The place appointed for this meeting is Albemarle, Stanley County, North Carolina. THE FENIAN FLURRY.

THE CAUSES OF THE FAILURE.

Latest from the Border.

The Fenjan invasion, as far as the movement in the direction of St. Albans, Vt., is concerned, has exploded. Yesterday's telegrams state that soon after the arrest of General O'Neil the Fenian officers held a long council of war, and decided that it was useless, with the small number of men at their command, to make any further attempts at invading Canadian soil. and, in consequence, the roads leading from Franklin to St. Albans, Vt., are lined with returning wearers of the green. It is stated that there is not now a Fenian in the former village, and that guns, ammunition, blankets and other paraphernalia of war are scattered about in great abundance, and are being

picked up by the farmers and villagers. BLUNDERING STRATEGY. The rank and file complain bitterly of their officers, and say they do not understand their business. One thing is deemed evident, name-ly, that the point chosen for crossing the line was the most unfavorable one, and could have was the most finavoracio one, and could have been bettered by going half a mile distant, where there was an open field. As it was, the enemy was entrenched behind rocks, and had a decided advantage. An aid of General O'Neil says one thousand men could not have driven the Canadians from their position, which naturally was a very strong one, and the Fenians, for the most part, became sally demoralized at the first volley of Canadian musketry, and the officers had little or no conmuskerry, and the others had the other of the fight, who were officers in the late war, do not hesitate to affirm that the most shubby military tactics were displayed, and that the result would have been different had the affair been managed differently.

GENERAL O'NEIL'S ARREST.
General O'Neil could not prevent his arrest, however much he might have been disposed.
General Foster, the United States District Marshal, was very firm with him, and told him that his life was endangered if he made any resistance or attempted to escape. On the ar-rest of O'Neil, Boyle O'Rielly took command, rest of O'Nell, Boyle O'Rielly took command, and he has written private letters to General O'Nell, endorsed by H. S. Hart, reporter of the Free Press, M. B. Carpenter, reporter for the Troy Press, H. C. Tuttle, reporter for the Portland Herald, and C. H. Tuttle, reporter for the Boston Advertiser, assuring the General that he need not fear that his name will sustain one lots of blemish. General O'Nell is now in the common jail at Burlington.

A COUNCIL AND ITS RESULT.

ST. ALBANS, May 27. It turns out that the Fenians who left here this forenoon only proceeded north about two and a half miles, where it was expected a council was to be held. The council was merely a discussion of the situation by the men them selves. General Spear was near the main body, and read to various little squads that gathered about his carriage the favorable telegrams that about his carriage the favorable telegrams that he had received from the fight near Malone. His object was to convince the Fenians that they ought to go to the aid of their comrades at that point, but they were not easily convinced. They condemned the management of General O'Neii in emphatic terms, and said they had but little faith in the other leaders. They remained at the point above named until about 3 o'clock, when they commenced marching back to town in military order, reaching here about 4 o'clock. On their arrival here the news of the Fenian repulse near Trout River quickly spread among them, and their only talk was of obtaining transportation hence at the earliest moment. General Gleason, who has certainly been in town to-day, notwithstandcertainly been in town to-day, notwithstand-ing his reported presence at Malone, left in the noon train for the latter point. He was in con-stant conversation with Fenian officers and men, but the result shows he had little or no influence in controlling the movements. MORE ARRESTS.

likely to be arrested if they there. A report has been received that Thomas Murphy, from St. Albans, who was captured by the Canadians, near Cook's Corner, is to be hung to-morrow. Murphy has a family of children residing two or three miles from this village.

GENERAL MEADE ON HAND.

A large and enthusiastic crowd gathered at the depot this evening to witness the arrival of Generals Meade, McDowell, Hunt, Van Vliet and Ingalls. These officers were immediately driven to the Weldon House, where they have headquarters. Quite a number of telegrams from Washington, Malone and other points, were handed General Meade as he stepped from the cars. A portion of the United States troops from Fort Warren, that have been here for two or three days, left this evening for Ma-lone, in company with three companies that arrived here on the train.

BEHAVIOR OF THE FENIANS. BEHAVIOR OF THE FENIANS.

A large number of Fenians left for their homes to-day. Still many remain, who are marching about the streets in excellent spirits. Thus far they have perpetrated no mischlef, owing to the United States troops. The citizens treat them kindly, and furnish them with considerable provisions. with considerable provisions. THE LATEST.

TORONTO, May 28-P. M. All is quiet on the Niagara and Detroit frontiers. Eight Fenians were killed and twenty wounded yesterday. The excitement has ceased and business has been resumed, though the border is still closely guarded by regular and volunteers. Advices from the Red River expedition are favorable.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Two large store-houses are in process of construction at Cheraw.

Mr. Carlow Lynch, the oldest citizen of Cheraw, is dead. Cheraw, is dead.

A colored man and a mule were struck by lightning on Dr. Patterson's plantation about six miles from Bennettsville, and instantly killed. on Wednesday last.

Shirts and Inrnishing Goods.

S

IS THE PLACE TO GET YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITS

IN FURNISHING GOODS. THE FAMOUS STAR SHIRTS, GRAY'S PATENT MOULDED COLLARS.

SOLE AGENCY FOR THE NEW SPIRAL SEAM DRAWERS, AND

THE PATENT CHAMPION BRACE. (Suspenders and Shoulder Braces combined.) SIGN OF THE STAR SHIRT.

MEETING STREET, OPPOSITE MARKET.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

Shipping. FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The A1 British Clipper Bark VILLAGE QUEEN, McGay, Commander, capacity 1148 bales Savannah Cotton, will have immediate despatch.

For engagements, apply to may28-smw3 WILLIAM ROACH & CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL. The First Class British Brig "JOHN L. PYE," of small capacity.

The First Class British 2...
YE," of small capacity.
For Freight engagements appy to
J. A. ENSLOW & CO., Agents,
No. 141 East Bay.

FOR FORT SUMTER. The safe, fast sailing and comfortably appointed Yacht "ELEANOR" will make two trips daily to Fort Sumter and the other points of historic interest in the harbor, leaving South Commercial Wharf at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. The Yacht can also be chartered for private parties on reasonable terms. For passage or charter apply next door south of the Mills House, or to the Captain on board.

POR PHILADELPHIA. THE REGULAR STEAM LINE-WEEKLY TO

PHILADELPHIA. The Screw Steamship J. W. EVER-MAN, Hinekly, Commander, will sail for Philadelphia, direct, on FRIDAY, June 3d, at 11 o'clock A. M., from Brown's South Wharf. per cent.
For Freight engagements, or Passage (cabin \$15,) apply to

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent, 164 No. 1 Union Wharves. may30-mtuthf4 BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, BOS-TON, AND THE CITIES OF THE NORTH-WEST.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING GIVEN FOR COTTON TO BREMEN.

The fine Steamship "FALCON,"
Horsey, Commander, will sail for Bait.
More on THURSDAY, 2d June, at 8:30 A. M.
Connecting with the Bremen Steamer, "LEIP-ZIG, of the 16th.

Philadelphia Freights forwarded to that city by railroad from Baltimore without additional insurance, and Consignees are allowed ample time to sample and sell their Goods from the Railroad Depot in Philadelphia.

PAUL C. TRENHOLM, Agent,
may30-3

No. 2 Union Wharves.

FOR NEW YORK-TUESDAY.

The A1 side-wheel Steamship TEN-NESSEE, Chichester, Commander, will sail for New York on Tuesday, May 31st, at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 2, Union Wharves, connecting with day Passenger Trains from Columbia and Augusta, arriving at 4 P. M.

The TENNESSEE will make close connection with Liverpool Steamship COLORADO, of Messrs. Williams & Guion's Line, sailing June 8th.

Insurance by the Steamers of this line % per cent.

rent.

For Freight engagements, or passage, having very superior stateroom accommodations, all on deck and newly furnished, apply to WAGNER, HUGER & CO., No. 26 Broad street, or to WM. A. COURTENAY, No. 1 Union Wharves. may26-6 VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH CABIN AND

Captains and Stewards are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices of our GOODS. Full weight guaranteed. Delivered free of expense.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO., WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 275 King street, opposite Hasel, Charleston, S. C. #3 Branch of No. 900 Broadway, New York.

FOR BEAUFORT, VIA EDISTO, ROCK-VILLE AND PACIFIC LANDING.

Steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C.
Caroll White, will sail from Charleston for above places every TUESDAY MORNING, at 8 O'clock. Returning, the PILOT BOY will leave Beautors early WEDNESDAY MORNING, touching at all the above named Landings on her route to Charleston.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.

mch24

FOR SAVANNAH, (INLAND ROUTE.) VIA PACIFIC LANDING AND BEAUFORT. The steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C.
Carroll White, will leave Charles
ton every THURSDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for

RETURNING: The PILOT BOY will leave Savannah every FRIDAY AFFERNOON, at 3 o'clock, touching at Beaufort and Pacific Landing, and connecting at Charleston with Saturday's Steamships for New York
The PILOT BOY will touch at Bull's Island The PILOT BOY will touch at Bull's Island Wharf every fortnight, going to and returning from Savannah.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.

FOR WRIGHT'S BLUFF AND INTER-MEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE SAN

TEE RIVER.

The Steamer MARION, Captain
W. F. Adair, is now receiving
Freight at Accommodation Wharf, and will leave
To-Morrow Night, the 31st instant.
Freight and wharfage prepaid.
For engagements, apply to
RAVENEL & HOLMES,
may30-2D&C No. 177 East Bay.

apr8

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

The Steamer EMILIE, Captain P. C. Lewis, will receive Freight This Day at South Commercial Wharf, and leave as DAY as on TUESDAY MURAINO, o'clock.

Returning will leave Georgetown on THURSDAY

Returning June 2d, at 6 o'clock.

FELLY, Agents. MORNING, June 2d, at 6 o'clock.
SHACKELFORD & KELLY, Agents.
No. 1 Bovce's Wharf.

Railroads.

COUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., May 11, 1870.

On and after Sunday, May 15th, the Passenger Trains upon the South Carolina Railroad will run FOR AUGUSTA. eave Charleston Leave Charleston...... FOR COLUMBIA.

Leave Charleston 8.30 A. M. Arrive at Columbia 4.10 P. M. AUGUSTA NIGHT EXPRESS. (Sundays excepted.)

Leave Charleston. 8.30 P. M.
Leave Augusta. 6.00 P. M.
Arrive at Augusta. 7.06 A. M.
Arrive at Charleston. 5.40 A. M. COLUMBIA NIGHT EXPRESS.

(Sundays excepted.)

Leave Charleston. 7.30 P. M.
Leave Columbia 7.50 P. M.
Arrive at Columbia 6.00 A. M.
Arrive at Charleston. 6.45 A. M. SUMMERVILLE TRAIN.

 Leave Charleston
 2.50 P. M.

 Arrive at Summerville.
 4.10 P. M.

 Leave Summerville.
 7.10 A. M.

 Arrive at Charleston
 8,25 A. M.

 CAMDEN BRANCH.

Camden and Columbia Passenger Trains on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and be-tween Camden and Kingville daily, (Sundays ex-cepted.) connects with up and down Day Pas-sengers at Kingville. Leave Camden. 6.35 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia 11.00 A. M.
Leave Columbia 1.00 P. M.
Arrive at Camden 5.40 P. M.

TF YOU WANT THE CELEBRATED CARTER'S WRITING and COPYING INE.
Combined, go to
EDWARD PERRY,
NO. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel,
Charleston. S. C. dec14 6mos

CAP PAPERS and ENVELOPES, gc to

No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel Charleston, S. C. decl4 8mos

H. T. PEAKE, General Superintendent.

TF YOU WANT NOTE, LETTER AND